



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Killdeer was not actually recorded at LaCrescent, Minn. until April 2. Meadowlark followed three days later and Bronzed Grackle a week later. The same species reached northern Ohio a day earlier than northern Illinois, and the Killdeer and Robin were seen at Pontiac, Mich., on March 9 and 8 respectively, but Bluebird on the 17th. In northern Ohio Meadowlark and Bronzed Grackle preceded the others by one day, but accompanied Bluebird into Michigan.

The reports from the extreme east must be given in detail because they are too scattering to be correlated, probably on account of the differences in longitude, therefore representing two streams of migration.

Killdeer reached Berwyn, Pa., on March 17. There are no other reports on this species.

Meadowlark passed the winter at Philadelphia and Berwyn, Pa. It reached Portland, Conn. on March 9.

Purple Grackle reached Berwyn, Pa. on February 10 and Philadelphia on the 13th. Bronzed Grackle reached Portland, Conn. March 8.

The Robin was first seen on February 12 at Philadelphia; March 8 at Berwyn, Pa.; March 14 at Portland, Conn.; March 19 at Hanover, N. H.

Bluebird first appeared on February 5 at Berwyn, Pa.; March 11 at Hanover, N. H.; March 18 at Portland, Conn.

The data for a single year taken by itself throws little light upon the movements of these species in relation to each other, but the tendencies are at least suggested. Under especially favorable conditions all five species may migrate on the same day whether early or late, especially north of the winter range of all. But there is always the greater probability of seeing the Bluebird and Robin first, closely followed by the Meadowlark and Grackle, and lastly by the Killdeer.

A DOWNY WOODPECKER'S NEST THAT I DID NOT COLLECT.

One morning last spring, while collecting botanical specimens, I accidentally frightened a Downy Woodpecker from its hole. As the hole was too deep for me to tell what was in it, I returned with a saw and chisel in the evening, expecting to get a set of eggs. Approaching quietly, I heard the bird in the hole hammering away at a great rate. I at once decided the bird had not finished digging its hole, and probably ten days later would be soon enough to look for a full set of eggs.

Ten days later I returned and was not a little surprised to hear a hole

full of young ones, crying lustily for food. Judging from their voices I should think they were nearly a week old. This is pretty good evidence the Downy don't always finish one job before beginning another, and must have still been at work enlarging the nesting cavity until the time the eggs were nearly ready to hatch—or it is *possible* just at that particular moment it may have been after some insect boring in the trunk of the tree. In either case I was neatly fooled out of a set of eggs.

VIRGINIUS H. CHASE, *Wady Petra, Illinois.*

THE EFFECT OF A STORM UPON THE BIRDS.

The following letter is of so much interest that the editor takes the liberty of reproducing it in print, altho it comes in the form of a personal letter giving information about the migrations.

The first appearance of both Robins and Bluebirds occurred March 15. One Robin and two Bluebirds were seen on that date. A heavy snow-storm came next day and everything was covered with ice for ten days. All birds suffered severely during this period. Crows came into people's yards; an Acadian Owl was found exhausted in the high-way, taken in and an effort made to save its life, but in vain. An examination of its body showed clearly that it died of starvation. The Robins and Bluebirds either died or went south, and nothing was seen of them again until April 1st, when they suddenly became common. The tide of returning birds had evidently been increasing along the southern limit of snow, and when the snow began to disappear during two or three warm days, the birds came in unusual numbers, for the first real flight. Both robins and Bluebirds were here in maximum numbers April 5th, and on April 11th the Bluebird flight was over, only summer residents remaining. Robins remain abundant.

NED DEARBORN, *Durham, N. H.*

JUNE CENSUSES.

EDITOR BULLETIN.—On the 13th of June, 1899, I find the following occupied birds' nests on and around my farm buildings, which consist of one dwelling, two barns, and other out buildings, encompassed in a space fourteen by sixteen rods. Said space contains forty-six trees: Maple, Cottonwood, Elm, Oak and Balm of Gilead, from forty to sixty